THE
BEE REVIVED:
OR, THE
Univerſal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Deſigned for the Uſe of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Perſon's *Taſte* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Buſineſs*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXII. VOL. V.
From *Saturday*, *April* 27. to *Saturday*, *May* 4.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *ſuppreſſed*, after Number X, by *certain Perſons*, for *certain Reaſons*, in ſuch a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noiſe*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occaſion to ſay any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was ſo *well* received by the Publick before it was *ſuppreſſed*.

Sold by all Bookſellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.]

Ille continuo Saltus Silvaſq; peragrant,
Purpureoſque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc neſcio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidoſque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG.

The BEE:
OR,
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,
CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

N° LXII. From *Saturday April* 27, to *Saturday May* 4.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. A compleat Liſt of thoſe Members who voted for, and againſt the Bill for repealing the *Septennial Act*; and a Liſt of thoſe who Spoke in the Debate.
II. Obſervations on ſome People's Behaviour.
III. A Vindication of the late Parliament.
IV. A Vindication of the late Vote of Credit.
V. Some Thoughts on Elections.
VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.
VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.
VIII. Memoirs of Literature in Foreign Parts.
IX. Memoirs of *Frederick Henry*, Prince of *Orange*.
X. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, &c.
XI. Taſte and Beauty; an Epiſtle to the Earl of *Cheſterfield*.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, oppoſite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

NUMBER LXI.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains,

I. A *Speech* made in the laſt H---e of C——ns, by the *Gentleman* who Seconded the Motion for repealing the *Septennial Act.*
II. The Exploits of the late Parliament.
III. The Author of *the Exciſe Scheme diſſected*, vindicated.
IV. A propoſal to the People of *England.*
V. An Addreſs to the Electors of *Great-Britain.*
VI. Some Thoughts offered to the *Whig Electors* of *Great Britain.*
VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.
VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.
IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.
X. Anſwer to an *Advertiſement* in the laſt *Grub-ſtreet-Journal.*
XI. An Account of the Death of *Geoffrey* Duke of *Bretagne.*
XII. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

THE
B E E Revived:
OR, THE
Univerſal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXII. Vol. V.

HAVING given our Readers two Speeches upon the Motion for Repealing the Septennial Act *: We ſhall in this* Bee *lay before them, a Liſt of thoſe Members who Voted* for, *and* againſt *the Repealing of the ſaid* Act.

A Compleat Liſt of the Members who Voted for, and againſt the Bill for Repealing the Septennial Act.

Thoſe mark'd thus *, ſpoke in the DEBATE.

FOR	AGAINST
Bedfordſhire.	*Bedfordſhire.*
Charles Leigh, *Eſq;*	*Sir* Rowland Alſton
Sir Jer. Vanacker Sambrook	John Orlebar, *Eſq;*
Berks.	*Berks.*
Wincomb Packer, *Eſq;*	*Lord* Vere Beauclerc, *Commiſſioner of the Navy*
——— Archer, *Eſq;*	William Hucks, *Eſq;* Brewer
George Lewen, *Eſq;*	

FOR	AGAINST.
	to the King's Houſhold
	Robert Hucks, *Eſq*; *His Son*
Bucks.	*Bucks.*
Sir William Stanhope	Thomas Ingoldesby, *Eſq*;
Sir Thomas Lee	
Harry Waller, *Eſq*;	
Sir Charles Vernon, *Eſq*;	
Marmaduke Allington, *Eſq*;	
Thomas Lutwich, *Eſq*;	
Lord Viſcount Limerick	
Edmund Waller, *Eſq*;	
Sir Thomas Hobby	
Cambridgeſhire.	*Cambridgeſhire.*
* *Sir* John Hynde Cotton	Thomas Townſhend, *Eſq*;
Thomas Sclater Bacon, *Eſq*;	*Teller of the Exchequer*
Cheſhire.	*Cheſhire.*
* Charles Cholmondely, *Eſq*;	
Sir Robert Groſvenor	
Sir Charles Bunbury	
Cornwall.	*Cornwall.*
* *Sir* John St. Aubin	Thomas Clutterbuck, *Eſq*;
Sir William Carew	*Commiſſioner of the Admi-*
Arthur Tremaine, *Eſq*;	*ralty*
Hugh Boſcawen, *Eſq*,	*Colonel* Cope, *Colonel of a*
Sidney Meadows, *Eſq*;	*Regiment*
Philip Hawkins, *Eſq*;	Edward Walpole, *Eſq*; *Joint-*
Sir Cecil Biſhop	*Secretary of the Treaſury*
Jonathan Rathleigh, *Eſq*;	*and Collector Inward of*
Sir William Morrice	*the Cuſtoms*
Henry Vane, *Eſq*;	*Sir* J. Heathcote
	John Evelyn, *Eſq*; *Groom of*
	the Bed-Chamber to the
	Prince.
	John Harris, *Eſq*;
	Lord Glenorchy
	——Corbet, *Eſq*; *Under*
	Secretary of the Admiralty
	Thomas Hales, *Eſq*; *Clerk*
	of the Green-Cloth.
	* John Willis, *Eſq*; *Attorney*
	General
	Thomas Walker, *Eſq*; *Sur-*
	veyor

FOR	AGAINST.
	Cornwal.
	veyor General of his Majesty's Land-Revenus.
	Isaac Leheup, *Esq;*
	Charles Longueville, *Esq;* *Auditor to the Queen*
	Matthew Duc[illegible] Moreton, *Esq;* John Goddard, *Esq;* *Commissioner to settle the Merchants Losses by the Spaniards.*
	John Hedges, *Esq;* *Treasurer to the Prince.*
	Major Cholmondely, *Esq;* *Governor of Chester Castle*
	Sir Robert Rich, *Colonel of Horse and Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the King*
	Henry Knolly's, *Esq;*
	Richard Elliot, *Esq;* *Auditor to the Prince.*
	Dudley Ryder, *Esq;* *Sol. Gen.*
	Henry Kelsal, *Esq;* *Clerk of the Treasury*
	Thomas Farrington, *Esq;* *Receiver of the Revenue in Wales*
	Thomas Herbert, *Esq;*
	William East, *Esq;*
	Thomas Copleston, *Esq;* *a Place in Ireland.*
Cumberland.	*Cumberland.*
John Hilton, *Esq;*	*Colonel* Howard, *Colonel of the Guards.*
Derbyshire.	*Derbyshire.*
Lord James Cavendish	
Charles Stanhope, *Esq;*	
Devonshire.	*Devonshire.*
Sir William Courtney	*Sir* Charles Wills, *Colonel of the Guards and Lieutenant General of the Ordnance*
Henry Rolle, *Esq;*	
Francis Drew, *Esq;*	
Theophilus Fortescue, *Esq;*	*Sir* Henry Gough,
John Fuller, *Esq;*	

FOR	AGAINST.
Sir Humphry Monoux	Robert Byng, *Esq*; *Commissionary of the Navy*
Richard Reynell, *Esq*;	Arthur Stert, *Esq*; *Commissioner to settle the Merchants Losses by the Spaniards*
Richard Coffin, *Esq*;	Richard Edgcomb, *Esq*; *Vice-Treasurer of Ireland*
	* *Sir* William Yonge, *Commissioner of the Treasury*
	George Treby *Esq*; *Master of the Household*
	Sir Archer Croft, *Commissioner of Trade*
	Colonel Morden
	Sir Francis Drake
Dorsetshire.	*Dorsetshire.*
George Chaffin, *Esq*;	George Trenchard, *Esq*;
Edmund Moreton Pleydel, *Esq*;	Thomas Windham, *Esq*;
John Brown, *Esq*;	Holt Henly, *Esq*; *Cl. of the Pipe.*
Sir Edward Desbouverie	Thomas Pearse, *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Navy*
John Banks, *Esq*;	George Doddington, *Esq*;
	John Jewkes, *Esq*;
	William Bowles, *Esq*;
	Stephen Fox, *Esq*;
	Nathaniel Gould, *Esq*;
	John Bond, *Esq*;
	Edward Tucker, *Esq*;
Durham.	*Durham.*
George Bowes, *Esq*;	
Robert Shaftoe, *Esq*;	
Essex.	*Essex.*
Sir Robert Abdy	Stamp Brooksbank, *Esq*;
Thomas Bramston, *Esq*;	Samuel Tufnel, *Esq*; *Commissioner for settling Commerce*
	Henry Parsons, *Esq*; *Commissioner of the Victualling*
	Lord Egmont,
	Sir Philip Parker.
	Glocester.

FOR	AGAINST.
Glouceſterſhire.	*Glouceſterſhire.*
Benjamin Bathruſt, *Eſq;*	*Colonel* Berkly,
Thomas Maſters, *Eſq;*	*Sir* J. Dutton,
Peter Bathurſt, *Eſq;*	Charles Selwyn, *Eſq;* *Equerry to the Queen*
	George Read, *Eſq;* *Major of the Guards*
Herefordſhire.	*Herefordſhire.*
* Edward Harley, *Eſq;*	*Lord* Carnarvon, *Lord of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince*
Velters Cornwall, *Eſq;*	*Sir* George Caſwall,
Thomas Winford, *Eſq;*	Uvedal Price, *Eſq;*
Lord Bateman	*Hertfornſhire.*
Hertfordſhire.	*Lord* Grimſtone,
Sir Thomas Seabright	*Sir* Thomas Clark,
Charles Cæſar, *Eſq;*	George Harriſon, *Eſq;*
John Merril, *Eſq;*	*Huntingtonſhire.*
Huntingtonſhire.	Robert Pigott, *Eſq;*
John Bigg, *Eſq;*	
Edward Wortley, *Eſq;*	
Kent.	*Kent.*
Sir Roger Meredith	*Sir* John Jennings, *Governor of Greenwich Hoſpital*
Sir Edward Deering	Thomas Hope, *Eſq;*
John Finch, *Eſq;*	*Sir* George Saunders, *Commiſſioner of the Admiralty*
	Richard Evans, *Eſq;* *Deputy Governor of Sheerneſs and Captain of Dragoons*
Lancaſhire.	*Lancaſhire.*
* *Sir* Edward Stanley	Chriſtopher Towers, Eſq; *Reverſionary Auditor of the Impreſts*
Richard Shuttleworth, *Eſq;*	*Sir* Roger Bradſhaigh,
Nicholas Fazakerly, *Eſq;*	*Lord* Galway,
Sir Thomas Lowther	*Sir* Harry Haughton,
* William Shippen, *Eſq;*	
Leigh Maſters, *Eſq;*	
Peter Bold, *Eſq;*	
Thomas Liſter, *Eſq;*	
Sir Thomas Aſton	
Leiceſterſhire.	*Leiceſterſhire.*
Ambroſe Philips, *Eſq;*	*Lord* William Mannors, *Lord of the Bed-Chamber to the King.*
Sir George Beaumont	
George Wright, *Eſq;*	

Lincolnſhire.

FOR	AGAINST.
Lincolnſhire.	*Lincolnſhire.*
Sir Thomas Saunderſon	George Monſon, Eſq;
Robert Viner, *Eſq;*	
Charles Hall, *Eſq;*	
Lord Colerain	
John Page, *Eſq;*	
Robert Shirly, *Eſq;*	
Sir Michael Newton	
Middleſex.	*Middleſex.*
Sir Francis Child,	William Clayton, Eſq; *Commiſſioner of the Treaſury*
* *Sir* John Bernard	*Sir* John Eyles
Micajah Perry, *Eſq;*	
Humphry Parſons, *Eſq;*	
Monmouthſhire.	*Monmouthſhire.*
* *Lord* Noel Somerſet	
Norfolk.	*Norfolk.*
Sir Edmund Bacon	Walter Bacon, Eſq;
	* *Sir* Robert Walpole, *Chancellor of the Exchequer, and* LORD *of the Treaſury*
	Sir Charles Turner, *Teller of the Exchequer*
	William Townſhend, Eſq; *Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the Prince.*
	Horatio Walpole, Eſq; *Cofferer*
	Sir Edmund Bacon, *who hath a Grant of Crown Lands at Chatham.*
	Charles Fitzroy, Eſq; *Cornet and Maſter of the Tennis Court*
	Charles Churchill, Eſq; *Colonel of Dragoons and Governor of Plymouth.*
Northamptonſhire.	*Northamptonſhire.*
Sir Juſtinian Iſham	*Colonel* Montagu *Colonel of a Regiment and Governor of Hull*
Thomas Cartwright, *Eſq;*	
Jo. Banks, *Eſq;*	
Armiſtead Parker, *Eſq;*	
George Compton, *Eſq;*	

Northum-

FOR	AGAINST.
Dr. Lee	
John Fynch, *Eſq;*	
Northumberland.	*Northumberland.*
Ralph Jeniſon, Eſq;	*Sir* William Middleton
Nicholas Fenwick, Eſq;	William Carr, Eſq;
Lord Morpeth	* *Sir* Thomas Robinſon
	George Liddell, Eſq;
Nottinghamſhire.	*Nottinghamſhire.*
William Levinz, Eſq;	Thomas Bennett, Eſq;
	Sir Robert Cliſton
	John White, Eſq;
	Brigadier Sutton, *Governor of Guernſey*
	James Pelham, Eſq; *Secretary to the Prince, and to the Lord Chamberlain*
Oxon.	*Oxon.*
Sir William Stapleton	
Henry Perrott, Eſq;	
Lord Cornbury	
George Clark, Eſq;	
Thomas Rowney, Eſq;	
John Spencer, Eſq;	
Rutlandſhire.	*Rutlandſhire.*
	William Burton, Eſq;
	Thomas Noel, Eſq;
Salop.	*Salop.*
John Walcot, Eſq;	Henry Arthur Herbert, Eſq;
William Lacon Child, Eſq;	Samuel Edwards, Eſq; *Under Teller of the Exchequer*
Sir John Aſtley	Robert More, Eſq;
Richard Lyſter, Eſq;	John Plumtree, Eſq; *Treaſurer of the Ordnance.*
Sir John Charleton	
Somerſetſhire.	*Somerſetſhire.*
* *Sir* William Wyndham	John Scrope, Eſq; *Secretary of the Treaſury*
Thomas Horner, Eſq;	*General* Wade, *Governor of Fort William.*
Robert Gay, Eſq;	
Thomas Edwards, Eſq;	William Piers, Eſq;
Thomas Palmer, Eſq;	George Speke, Eſq;
Alexander Lutterel, Eſq;	George Dodington, Eſq; *Commiſſioner of the Treaſury*
Thomas Criſp, Eſq;	
Michal Hervey, Eſq;	

Francis

FOR	AGAINST.
	Francis Whitworth, Esq; *Surveyor of his Majesty's Woods*
	Charles Lockyer, Esq;
	Thomas Medlicot, Esq; *Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland.*
Southampton.	*Southampton.*
Anthony Henly, Esq;	*Lord* Harry Powlett, *Commissioner of the Admiralty*
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John Chetwynd, Esq;	Norton Pawlett, Esq;
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	George Huxley, Esq; *Muster-Master-General*
	* Martin Bladen, Esq; *Commissioner of Trade*
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	Philip Lloyd, Esq; *Captain of Dragoons*
	Joseph Hinxman, Esq; *Woodward of New Forest*
	* John Conduit, Esq; *Master of the Mint*
	John Selwin, Esq; *Treasurer to the Queen*
	James Brudenell, Esq; *Commissioner of Trade, and Groom of the Bed-Chamber*
Staffordshire.	*Staffordshire.*
William Levison Gower, Esq;	Richard Plummer, Esq;
Sir Walter Baggott	
George Venables Vernon, Esq;	
Lord Chetwynd	

Suffolk.

FOR	AGAINST
Joſeph Nightingale, Eſq,	
Baptiſt Leviſon Gower, Eſq;	
John Ward, Eſq;	
Lord Inchequin	
Suffolk.	*Suffolk.*
Sir Robert Kemp	William Woollaſton, Eſq;
Sir Jermyn Davers	*Sir* George Downing
Philip Brooke, Eſq;	*Captain* Purvis
Thomas Wyndham, Eſq;	——Jackſon, Eſq;
William Acton, Eſq;	Carteret Leathes, Eſq;
Robert Kemp, Eſq;	*Colonel* Cornwallis
Sir John Williams	* John Cornwallis, Eſq; *Equerry to the Prince*
	Thomas Hervey, Eſq; *Equerry to His Majeſty*
	Thomas Norton, Eſq; *Lieutenant Governor of Chelſea Hoſpital*
Surrey.	*Surry.*
Thomas Scawen, Eſq;	Sir Joſeph Eyles
Thomas Inwen, Eſq;	Sir Orlando Bridgman, *Commiſſioner of Trade*
Ja. Cocks, Eſq;	Sir William Clayton
William Newland, Eſq;	*Colonel* Onſlow
	Henry Vincent, Eſq;
	Paul Docminique, Eſq; *Commiſſioner of Trade*
Suſſex.	*Suſſex.*
Samuel Ongly, Eſq;	* Henry Pelham, Eſq; *Paymaſter of the Army*
Lord Vane	James Butler, Eſq;
	James Lumley, Eſq;
	Henry Ingram, Eſq; *Commiſſary of the Stores at Gibraltar*
	Charles Eversfield, Eſq;
	Sir Richard Mill
	Thomas Pelham, Eſq; *of Lewes*
	Thomas Pelham, Eſq; *of Stanmer*
	John Gould Eſq;
	James Hoſte, Eſq;

FOR	AGAINST.
	Joſeph Danvers, Eſq;
	Thomas Bladen, Eſq;
	Lord Shannon, *Captain of a Troop of Guards*
Warwickſhire.	*Warwickſhire.*
Edward Digby, Eſq;	Sir Adolphus Oughton
Sir Charles Mordaunt	
Sir William Keyte	
* William Bromley, Eſq, *Weſtmoreland.*	
* Walter Plummer, Eſq;	*Weſtmoreland.*
	Anthony Lowther, Eſq;
	Daniel Wilſon, Eſq;
	John Ramſden, Eſq;
Wiltſhire.	*Wiltſhire.*
John Ivory Talbot, Eſq;	Thomas Lewis, Eſq;
John How, Eſq;	Robert Herbert, Eſq; *Commiſſioner in Ireland*
* George Heathcote, Eſq;	Thomas Martin, Eſq;
Francis Anneſly, Eſq;	Townſhend Andrews, Eſq; *Deputy Paymaſter*
Francis Seymour, Eſq;	Horatio Townſhend, Eſq;
Thomas Harriſon, Eſq;	Edward Aſhe, Eſq; *Commiſſioner of Trade*
Edward Liſle, Eſq;	William Ducket, Eſq; *Major of the Horſe-Grenadiers*
	William Wardour, Eſq;
	Francis Eyles, Eſq; *Captain in the Army*
	Gabriel Roberts, Eſq;
	Giles Earle, Eſq; *Clerk of the Green-Cloth*
	Rawlinſon Earle, Eſq; *Clerk of the Ordnance.*
	Chriſtopher Tilſon, Eſq; *Clerk of the Treaſury*
	Sir Thomas Read, *Clerk of the Green-Cloth*
	William Sloper, Eſq; *Deputy Cofferer*
	Matthew St. Quintin, Eſq;
	John St. John, Eſq;

John

FOR	AGAINST.
	John Croſs, Eſq;
	Thomas Gibſon, Eſq;
Worceſterſhire.	*Worceſterſhire.*
Samuel Sandys, Eſq;	Sir R. Lane
Edward Foley, Eſq;	Thomas Winnington, Eſq; *Commiſſioner of the Admiralty*
Sir John Ruſhout	John Rudge Eſq;
	Crew Offley, Eſq; *Gentleman of the Privy Chamber*
Yorkſhire.	*Yorkſhire.*
Sir Henry Slingsby	Sir George Saville
William Aiſlabie, Eſq;	Cholmondeley Turner, Eſq;
John York, Eſq;	Sir William Milner
* William Pulteny, Eſq;	Edward Thompſon, Eſq; *Commiſſioner of the Victualling*
	——Maiſter Eſq;
	George Crowle, Eſq; *Commiſſioner of the Victualling*
	Richard Arundel, Eſq; *Surveyor General of the Works*
	William Thompſon, Eſq;
	Sir Convers Darcy, *Comptroller of the Houſhould*
	Colonel Pulteny, *Equerry to the King*
	James Tyrrel, Eſq; *Colonel of a Regiment*
	George Gregory, Eſq; *Store Keeper of the Ordnance*
	Henry Finch, Eſq;
	Sir William Wentworth
	Sir Thomas Frankland, *Commiſſioner of the Admiralty*
	Charles Stanhope, Eſq;
	William Jeſſop, Eſq; *Puiſne Judge of Cheſter*
	Sir Charles Hotham, *Colonel of a Regiment and Groom of the Bed-Chamber*
	Leonard Smelt, Eſq; *Clerk of the Ordnance*

FOR	AGAINST.
	Henry Pierce, Esq;
	* Sir William Lowther
	Colonel Mordaunt
Cinque Ports.	*Cinque Ports.*
George Berkley, Esq;	Thomas Pelham, Esq;
Henry Furneſe, Esq;	Joſiah Burchet, Esq; *Secretary to the Admiralty*
Philip Gybbon, Esq;	William Glanville, Esq;
	Captain Hercules Baker
	Robert Briſtow, Esq *Clerk of the Green-Cloth*
	Peter Walter, Esq;
	Sir William Gage
	——— Hay, Esq;
Wales.	*Wales.*
Lord Bulkley	Hugh Williams, Esq;
William Gwyn Vaughan, E.	*Lord* Lisburne
Richard Lloyd, Esq;	Sir Nicholas Williams
* Watkin Williams Wynn, E.	Arthur Bevan, Esq;
John Myddleton, Esq;	*Captain* John Griffith
Sir Roger Moſtyn	Thomas Wynne, Esq; *Clerk of the Green-Cloth*
Buſſy Manſel, Esq;	Salusbury Lloyd, Esq;
Price Devereux, Esq;	John Campbell, Esq;
Eraſmus Philips, Esq;	William Owen, Esq;
	Sir Humphry Howarth
	Thomas Lewis, Esq; *Clerk of the Bills of the Cuſtoms*
Scotland.	*Scotland.*
John Cockburn, Esq;	Sir James Campbell, *Esq;*
Robert Dundeſs, Esq;	*Colonel* John Campbell
Thomas Erskine, Esq; Captain in the Army	Charles Ereskine, *Esq; Solliciter General for Scotland*
Sir George Mackenzie	Alexander Brodie, *Esq; Lyon King at Arms*
Sir James Dalrymple	Sir James Grant
Captain Dalrymple	*Colonel* J. Scott
Colonel Dalrymple,	*Lord* Archibald Hamilton, *Commiſſioner for the Admiralty*
William Duff, Esq;	Alexander Hamilty, *Esq;*
John Murray, Esq;	Robert Douglas, *Esq;*
Sir John Bruce	

James

FOR AGAINST.

James Rutherford, *Eſq*;
H. Cunningham, *Eſq*; *Commiſſary of the Muſters in Scotland*
Sir J. Ferguſon,
Colonel Middleton
William Steward, *Eſq*; *Paymaſter of the Penſions*
Colonel Anſtruther, *Deputy Governor of Minorca*
Major Sinclair,
Peter Campbell, *Eſq*;
John Drummond, *Eſq*; *Commiſſary for ſettling Commerce*
Duncan Forbes, *Eſq*; *Advocate of Scotland*
Daniel Campbell, *Eſq*;
Sir Robert Monro
Sir J. Naſmith.

The CRAFTSMAN.

THE laſt Craftſman *contains nothing but ſome* Extracts *from* Cato's Letters, *which were publiſhed ſome Years ſince.*

Extract from FOG'S-JOURNAL.

Obſervations on ſome Peoples Behaviour.

THO' I could not but obſerve (ſays Mr. *Fog*) that the Expiration of the late Parliament proved a Matter of univerſal Joy, yet for my Part I was ſometimes inclined to wiſh, that it had been continued for a longer Term, and for the ſame Reaſon which induced the old Woman to pray for the Life of ———. I am truly apprehenſive, that the Legiſlative Power may devolve upon a Majority, who, in order to excel their Predeceſſors, may readily conſent to finiſh all thoſe Schemes which the Great M—— has long projected. What thoſe Schemes are,

are, will appear to any Perſon, who will only take the Trouble to read the Proteſts of the Patriot-Lords. Thoſe Gentlemen have given us ſo juſt an Inſight into the preſent State of our Country, that we muſt ſhut our Eyes againſt a Demonſtration, if we are not convinced by the Facts and Reaſoning, which they have laid before us. I heartily wiſh, that my Preſages or Apprehenſions may be ill-founded: But I cannot but fear the worſt, when I remark the undue Influences, which are every where uſed, and that Corruption has ſpread itſelf even to the utmoſt Limits of our Land; when I ſee the very ſame Men, who voted for the Exciſe-Bill, the Bill of Credit, *&c. &c. &c.* choſen again, and even choſen to repreſent our moſt populous trading Cities without the leaſt Oppoſition. What kind of Spirit muſt poſſeſs thoſe People, who at that Inſtant, in which they are celebrating their Deliverance from Slavery, careſs and honour the Perſons, who endeavoured to inthral them? One would ſcarce believe, that any Bribe was ſufficient to perſuade a rational Creature to ſuch a Manner of Acting. The *Guinea* Blacks, whom we treat as Barbarians for ſelling one another, urge ſome political Reaſons to juſtify their Traffick; and they are always able to retort upon us, that they are not yet become ſuch Idiots, as to ſell themſelves; which is the Caſe of every *Britiſh* Elector, who takes Money for his Vote. Indeed he does not only ſell his Body, but (if there is a future Puniſhmnnt for wilful Perjury) he ſells his Soul too, and affords the Devil a cheaper Bargain than he could ever have expected. I have therefore frequently wondered, that the Right Reverend Prelates of our Church, who are intruſted with the Guardianſhip of our Souls, have not taken all Opportunities, ſince the Act for preventing Bribery has been in Force, to recommend a religious Obſervation of it to their reſpective Dioceſans: That they have not in their Paſtoral Charges and Sermons fully explained the Nature of the Oath contained in that Act, and endeavoured to impreſs on the Minds of their Hearers the Enormity of the Crime, and the Danger which Men muſt neceſſarily run themſelves into, who make no Scruple to violate that Oath. Perjury has ever been accounted a moſt deteſtable Sin, and is ſo deſtructive to Society, that not only the Laws of all Nations have provided againſt it, but the Religions of all Times have ſetnenced the Perſons who have been guilty of it, to the ſevereſt Puniſh-

ments

ments in another World. I ſpeak here of ſimple Perjury. But when it is complicated, and a Man by bearing falſe Witneſs againſt his innocent Neighbours, ſhall rob them of their Lives and Eſtates, the Crime is of a blacker Dye. And yet there is ſtill an higher Degree of Perjury. For the Wretch who forſwears himſelf in order to betray his Country, and votes for a Sum of Money againſt the Conviction of his Reaſon and his Conſcience, is the greateſt and the moſt infamous Criminal of all. I am therefore fully perſuaded, that the Bribery Act has never yet been ſufficiently conſidered; and I am on that Account the more ſurprized and concerned (as I ſaid before) that our great and learned Eccleſiaſtical Governors did not publiſh ſome proper Exhortations for the Uſe of the Electors, and therein ſhew with that energetick Force of Reaſoning, which they have ſometimes uſed on leſſer Occaſions, the Deformity and Miſchief of Bribery, and the Sin and Danger of falſe-ſwearing. There may poſſibly be ſome Reaſons for their Silence, which are not diſcoverable by ſuch a ſhort-ſighted Layman as I am. But till ſuch Time as I am better informed, I muſt beg Leave to think, that this was the proper Buſineſs of their Function, and a Duty which they owed to their Country. And I am confirmed in this Opinion, ſince I find they are as buſy and active as any others, in recommending their Favourite-Candidates, and intereſt themſelves in all Elections, where they may be ſuppoſed to have any Weight or Influence. I have lately ſeen a Circular Letter written by one of theſe Reverend Fathers, which has been read in all Places by the Chancellor of his Dioceſe. In this recommendatory Epiſtle his L——p propoſes to the People for their Choice the two Candidates, who in that Country are called the Court-Candidates, not only *as the fitteſt* (*to repreſent the County of* S——) *of all Men who are now living upon the Earth, but even fitter than all who have lived in the Ages before, or who ſhall live in any Age hereafter.* 'Tis probable his L——p would have excepted a certain Set of Gentlemen, who made ſome Noiſe in the World about 1700 Years ago, and who were allowed to be very dutiful Subjects and excellent Chriſtians, if their Names had occurred to him while he was writing this Epiſtle. 'Tis likewiſe very probable, that Poſterity may complain of the undue Preference, which the B—— has given to his Friends, if this Letter ſhould happen to ſurvive among the

the reſt of his learned Works. But I really think, that both his Name and his Writings are perfectly well ſecured againſt the ill-natured Criticiſms and Reflections of Poſterity, as well as of the Age, in which we live. At leaſt, for my Part, I aſſure the Reader, that I have not mentioned this Letter to furniſh out Matter of Cavil either againſt the Stile or the Subſtance of it, but only to illuſtrate what I have advanced above, That none of the Right Reverend have as yet taken any Notice of that glorious *Act for preventing Bribery and Corruption*, or have ever preſſed a ſtrict Execution of this Law on the Conſciences of the People, even when they had the faireſt Opportunities of ſo doing; as for Inſtance in this Circular Letter, where the Subject might very properly have been introduced. And I will venture to add, that his L——p had given a better Character of his Friends, and done more Honour to himſelf, if he had told the People, that he recommended to their Choice two Gentlemen (and two ſuch he ſhould have recommended) who were above Corruption themſelves, and who therefore ſcorned to be elected by any Criminal Influences, and that for his Part he did not addreſs that Letter to the Electors with any other Deſign, but to intreat them in the moſt earneſt Manner to conſider the Oath, which they were obliged to take, and to conjure them to refuſe any Bribe of Money or other Reward that might be offered for their Votes: Which if they did not do, he muſt pronounce them to be guilty of the greateſt Sin a Man can poſſibly commit, ſuch a one as would render them infamous in this World, and ſubject them to eternal Puniſhment in the World to come. This had been a Leſſon not unworthy of a Chriſtian B——, and of which he needed not to be aſhamed if it were to be read in the Day of Judgment.

I ſhall conclude at preſent what I have to ſay on this Head with an Obſervation, which a famous Author of our Time has made upon the ſtrange Inconſiſtency which frequently appears in the Notions of ſome great and venerable Doctors about Evil and Sin. —— "They are vehement (ſays he) againſt Peccadilloes, againſt Follies and "Frailties, which are of little Conſequence, and for which "perhaps they have no Reliſh; yet at the ſame Time go "deliberately, nay, zealouſly into apparent Meaſures of "Publick Oppreſſion, or of Publick Tumults and War: "They can aſſiſt and ſanctify the moſt enormous, the

"moſt

" moſt dreadful, and the moſt complicated of all Sins, " thoſe of Tyranny and Rebellion; can declaim terribly " againſt profane Swearing, which only hurts him, who " utters it, and yet encourage and animate UNIVERSAL " PERJURY, ſometimes in MAGISTRATES, and " ſometimes in the PEOPLE, and be for eſtabliſhing " UNIVERSAL SLAVERY.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

A Vindication of the late Parliament.

MR. Freeman, *in a Letter inſerted in the* Daily Courant, *endeavours to Vindicate the laſt Parliament from thoſe Reflections made upon them by Mr.* D'Anvers, *and which we laid before our Readers in our laſt* Bee.

Let us examine a little (ſays Mr. *Freeman)* Mr. *D'Anvers*'s Topicks of Abuſe——In the firſt Place, his Spleen is vented againſt the *late Parliament*, and glad it ſeems he is to call it a *late* One, for giving a *Sum* of *Money* to his Majeſty on a very reaſonable Occaſion, nor is he content with treating the Majority of both Houſes with great Indignity on this Account, but even proceeds to upbraid his Majeſty with the *Liberal Revenue* ſettled on him by the former Parliament, for *the better Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown*; tho' it is well known, that ſome who call themſelves *Patriots*, acted a very different Part from what they do now, a little before that Revenue was ſettled. But it is as common with ſome to change their *Principles* as to charge Others with *Changing* them.

The next Thing is the *Heſſian* Troops, which are ſaid to have burthened us with *Sixpence* in the *Pound Land Tax*; tho' this modiſh Writer cannot but know they were kept up with a View to *ſave* the *Publick Money*, and to preſerve the *Peace* of *Europe*, by being ready to march on any *Service* our *Treaties* might oblige us to provide Troops for; and that they actually hindered any Rupture, while they were retained in the *Pay* of *Great-Britain*, is certain. But this is a Method of treating Subjects ſo common with this *Gentleman*, that I ſhall not dwell upon it; the whole of this Paper being nothing more than a *Repetition* of *Old* and often anſwer'd *Objections*, in *worſe Language* than they were *formerly propoſed in.*

But if any Thing can be yet more abſurd than the *Reflections* hitherto thrown out, it muſt be what he ſays about the *Salt-Tax*. It was ever held, even by the People themſelves, the eaſieſt *Impoſition* ever laid on them: When his Majeſty from the Throne recommended eaſing his Subjects of ſome of thoſe *Taxes* which were moſt grievous, thoſe in the *Oppoſition* pitched on this, in pure *Contradiction*; they had their Deſire, and it was taken off, till the *Publick Neceſſity* demanded new *Supplies*; and then it was reimpoſed, as a *Tax* never complained of, to avoid laying a very *heavy Tax* on *Land*, which has been always, and very *juſtly*, *complained of*. Here is another Inſtance of *Caleb*'s fair Dealing and great Sagacity in arguing, after begging the Queſtion.

Having reviled the late *Parliament* for taking off a *Tax* when it could be *ſpared*, and *laying* it on again, rather than one more grievous, he goes on to mention the Excise, tho' it was neither laid on, nor taken off, nor done any Thing elſe with, except talked of. But when one of this Party ſets down to write a Libel, *Excife* is ſo naturally at the End of his Pen, that there is no keeping it from ſlipping in, tho' it be to ever ſo little Purpoſe. But the *Epithet* of a *State Inquiſition*, that's a new Improvement, and will no doubt be taken up by our *Patriot Mob* next Time they take it in their Heads to inſtitute Solemnities, and multiply *Red Letter Days* in the Almanack, to illuminate *Monuments*, and break *Magiſtrates Windows*.

The keeping up *Standing Armies* in Time of *profound Peace*, the approving *Treaties*, *Expedients*, and *Tranſactions*, and the giving vaſt *Sums* of *Money* to ſupport all theſe, are Things which have been ſo often charged, and ſo often refuted, that I wonder to ſee them ſtand in this Bead-Roll of Complaints without the leaſt Alteration, eſpecially ſince the very Form of this Sneer is the ſame with what Mr. *D'Anvers* has thrown out at the Cloſe of every *Seſſion*, with much the ſame Reaſon, and I will venture to propheſy, to much the ſame Purpoſe; for I hope, a *Britiſh* Parliament will never leave the *Kingdom defenceleſs*, or refuſe to grant neceſſary *Supplies* to the *Crown*, through the *Clamours*, or the *Threats* of an incenſed *Faction*, waiting for and earneſtly expecting when ſuch an Event ſhall happen.

The Sneer on the *Inquiries* made by the late *Parliament*,

ment, is the moſt impudent Inſult that was ever offered to Gentlemen who had laboured in their Country's Service. The whole World knows, that the Buſineſs of the *Charitable Corporation* was ſlurred over by the *Patriots* themſelves, who, after they had puzzled the Affair, and prevented the moſt *Guilty* from being *proved ſo*, very humanely *oppoſed* the *Relief* of the *unhappy Sufferers*, and would have rendered their Application to *Parliament* utterly ineffectual. As to the Affair of the *late Lord Derwentwater's Eſtate*, and the *Petition* of the *York-Buildings Company*, when the *Craftſman* is pleaſed to tell us who was *ſkreened*, or who *ſkreened him*, it will be Time enough to give an Anſwer. But as to the *South-Sea Management*, if Mr. *D'Anvers* and his *Party* are not aſhamed of the baſe and wicked Part they acted, in exciting ſuch *Charges* without Foundation, or the leaſt Colour of Foundation, we need never wonder at any Thing they either do or ſay; for as in all Things they have attempted, the more *conſiderate Part* of Mankind have conſtantly *diſapproved* them; ſo as to the *South-Sea Inquiry*, the Voice of the whole *Nation* was againſt them.

Extract from the LONDON JOURNAL.

A Vindication of the late Vote of Credit.

THE late Parliament are charged (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) "with having repoſed in the Crown an *Unlimited* "*and Unexampled Confidence*; by which his Majeſty is "left at full Liberty, during the Interval of Parliament, "to *Augment his Forces by Sea or Land*; to enter into any "*Engagements with Foreign Princes*, and to apply what "Sums of Money he ſhall think fit, out of *the Annual* "*Supplies*, without any Limitation of *Number*, or *Sum* "whatſoever.

The *true Meaning* of this is, that his Majeſty may be in a Condition to make good ſuch Engagements as *Honour*, *Juſtice*, or *Prudence* have obliged, or may oblige him to make; and, that *his Dominions* may not be expoſed to any *deſperate Attempts*, eſpecially at a Time when 'tis impoſſible *the great Council* of the Nation ſhould be convened, the Parliament hath thought it reaſonable, that the King ſhould be *empowered by Law*, to *raiſe ſuch Forces* by Sea or Land, as are neceſſary for the *Defence*, *Safety*,

Safety, and *Honour* of his Kingdoms, and to *apply such Sums* of Money as are neceſſary to defray the Charge and Expence.

This Power which is now lodged in the Crown by a *late Law*, is ſaid, by the P——s, to "be of moſt *dan-* "*gerous Conſequence*, and *totally ſubverting* the Founda- "tion of our Conſtitution, becauſe *the Wiſdom* of our An- "ceſtors have provided many *regular Steps* and *ſolemn* "*Forms* for granting Supplies to the Crown; and, that "had there not been a *ſecret Reaſon* (which *Decency* for- "bids them to name) theſe Demands of Men and Money "would have been laid before the Parliament, accord- "ing to *regular* Uſage, at the beginning of the Seſſion."

To all this, we anſwer, That *this Power*, lodged in the Crown by *a late Law*, is ſo far from *ſubverting* the Conſtitution, that 'tis, in the higheſt Senſe, *preſerving* and *ſtrengthening* the Conſtitution: It is not, as the P——s affirm, *transferring* the Legiſlative Power from themſelves to the Crown, but keeping *all Power* intirely in themſelves. 'Tis only making that Power the King's *by Law*, which *in Subſtance* was before his Power or Right *by Reaſon*.

By *the Conſtitution* of *England*, the King hath not only *his Share* of the Legiſlative Power, and *the whole* Executive Power; but alſo a *Power* of acting for *the Good* of the Kingdom, *in all ſuch Caſes* where *the Laws* are *ſilent*, or *cannot* make Proviſion. This is Mr. *Locke*'s Definition of *Prerogative*; and, I think, a *juſt* Definition. Tho', by the *Bill of Rights*, the King cannot levy Forces in Times of *full Peace*, and where no Danger can be apprehended, without *Conſent of Parliament*; yet, in Caſe of an *Invaſion* from abroad, or *Inſurrection* at home, he may levy ſuch Forces as are neceſſary for the Defence of the Kingdom; nay, he *ought* to do it, and *the Parliament* is obliged, *in Juſtice*, to pay for them, tho' they were raiſed without the *Form of Law*. Such a Power muſt *neceſſarily* be lodged where the *Executive Power* is lodged, tho' *Statutes* or *poſitive Laws* were ſilent; for the *Great Law of Nature* (for the Sake of which *all Laws* ought to be made, and to which they are all *ſubſervient*) commands, that *this high Truſt* ſhould be repoſed in the Hands of that Perſon to whom is committed the Government of the Kingdom.

The King, therefore, without this Application to Parliament, had a *Power*, *Authority*, or *Right* (that is, a

Power

Power agreeable to the *Design* of all the Laws of *England*) to levy such Forces by Sea and Land as are *absolutely* necessary for *the Defence* of the Kingdom, in Times of *Distress* and *Danger*. So that his Majesty's Application to his Two Houses of Parliament, arose from his *tender* and *high Regard* to the *Rights* of the *People*; so high a Regard, that he would not *exercise* any Act of Government, tho' even in their *own Defence*, without their *Consent* and *Approbation*. Is this *Destroying* the Constitution? Or rather, is not this, in the fullest Sense, *securing* the Constitution? Is this *transferring* the Power of the Legislature from the *Parliament* to the Crown? Is not this rather *submitting* the *Prerogative*, or *rightful Power* of the Crown, to the Parliament; and *transferring* the Power which is in the *King*, to the *People*?

To talk of this Grant's being *Unlimited*, is ridiculous; for, in all these Cases of *Danger* and *Distress*, the *Number* of *Troops* and *Sums* of *Money* must be *Unlimited*; that is, the King must raise as many Troops, and spend as much Money, as is necessary; and such a Power must be lodged *somewhere* in all Governments. To say that it may be abused, is saying Nothing against a Trust that is absolutely necessary; for all *Trusts* may be abused.

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

Some Thoughts on Elections, particularly on the Election for the County of Middlesex.

THE Election of a new Parliament being at this Time the general Business of the Kingdom, it is impossible that any *Englishman*, who loves the Liberties of his Country, can be without many Anxieties. The Power of an *House of Commons* is grown so formidable, that the Being of the Constitution depends upon the right Exercise of it, as the right Exercise of this Power must always depend on the Wisdom and Honesty of those with whom it is entrusted.

We know that there is a Party amongst us, who have in former Times appeared in Arms against the Constitution; and we have no other Proof of their being reconciled to it, but that, in the present Situation of Things, they dare not resist it, and finding it difficult to introduce by Force that

Govern-

Government, which might gratify their Ambition or Appetites, they would be glad of obtaining *Emoluments* under the preſent, were it diſpoſed to truſt them.

We ſee at the ſame Time, amongſt the natural Friends of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, Men, whoſe Ambition hath overpowered their Affection for the Prince who protects them; and rather than be content with ſuch a Share of Power or Favour, as he may judge fitting for them, they renounce his Service, and join with his natural Enemies, againſt him, calling themſelves *Patriots*, and their Combination a *Country-Intereſt*, from no better Proof, than that they are out of Employment, and employ their utmoſt Endeavours to diſtreſs the moſt reaſonable Service of the Crown.

This Oppoſition to a Court is not from any *real Diſlike* to the Meaſures of the Crown: They oppoſe the Service of their Prince, becauſe they cannot engroſs his Power. They join his avowed Enemies, becauſe ſuch a Faction, however dangerous to him, may be uſeful to them; and how much ſoever an unnatural League may weaken the *publick Scene*, it ſtrengthens the Schemes of *private Ambition*. It gratifies the Malice of one Sort, and favours the Deſigns of another, whilſt the unreaſonable Views of *aſpiring Men* are carried on at the Expence of thoſe Intereſts which ought to be moſt ſacred in this happy Community.

This Conjunction of Parties may be ſeen in its Luſtre on the preſent Day. The *Candidates for this County*, who are put in Nomination by the *ſame Voices*, are an *Alliance* of *Whig* and *Tory*; a *Tory*, who hath in every Part of his Life been invariably attached to his Party, without ever deviating from thoſe Principles by which they were formed, and have always been diſtinguiſhed; a *Tory*, who ever ſince he came into Parliament, hath *voted indiſcriminately* on every Diviſion againſt the *Service of the Crown*, and the *Support of the Succeſſion*, a *Tory*, who never eſpouſed, or joined with a *Whig* in any Inſtance of his Life, till this preſent Occaſion, and [illegible] before *his Colleague* deſerves to be deſcribed, that the Reader may be conſidered.

[illegible] is honoured with the Company and *Confidence* of the aforeſaid *Tory*, is a *Whig*, who for ten Years together hath withdrawn himſelf from the Support of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, hath given up the *Whig-Intereſt* to the *Tories*, that by their Aſſiſtance he might form the Admi-

Adminiſtration, and gain that Power by the Strength of a *Tory-Faction*, which he could not obtain from the Grace of a *Whig-Prince*. Having made this Compoſition with the Party, that they ſhould aſſiſt him to force the Avenues of Power, and he in Return ſhould let them in to ſhare the Enjoyment with them; as they have *adopted him* a *Tory*, he hath adopted them all as *good* and *ſufficient Whigs*. The Meaſures of *their Miniſtries* have had *his Apologies*; the *Treaſons* and *Crimes* of *their moſt Leaders* have had his *Abſolutions*. In *him* the *Four laſt Years* of the late Queen's Reign have found an *Orator* to palliate their various Iniquities; in *him* the *Peace of Utrecht* hath had an *Apologiſt* to prove it a *beneficial* Treaty; in *him* the late L—d *F———ke* hath found an *Advocate* to wipe off his Stain of Infamy, and to recommend him to the Confidence of his injured Country. In him *J—n B—rl—r* Eſq; hath found a *Patron* to eſpouſe his Declarations againſt the Laws, and that Protection which he gave in Defiance of Juſtice to the *Raiſers of Tumults*, and the Diſturbers of the Peace of the Kingdom. In *him* the moſt *ſeditious*, *ungovernable Part* of the Multitude have found a *Friend to Riots*, an *Inſtiter of Tumults*, a *Stirrer up of* anniverſary *Diſturbances*, a *Founder of* perpetual *Animoſities*; whoſe Purſe is open to encourage them, though ſhut to the Service of Mankind; and whoſe Pen is employed to defame the moſt Worthy, to vindicate the moſt Odious, to juſtify the moſt Lewd and Diſorderly of the People.

This is that *Whig*, whom the *Tories* have put in Nomination to ſtand on their Intereſt, to be choſen for a *County* where *Tories* prevail; where their Forces are moſt powerful; where no Man could be eaſily choſen, that was not embarked in the *Depth of their Intereſts*; where he himſelf could not have been choſen *Seven Years* ſince; and where he is now received on a *thorough Probation* of his being *ſufficiently their own*, and for ever divided from the Service of a *Whig-Government*.

Behold *this illuſtrious Pair* in the *Cavalcade of the preſent Day*, joined together as *Brother-Wits* and *Patriots*, allied in the Service of the *ſame Cauſe*; elected by the Power of the *ſame Party*; commiſſioned to ſerve the *ſame Projects*; and in all Reſpects the *two Kings of* Brentford, *ſmelling to the ſame Noſegay*.

Theſe

These Elections of Members chosen in the capital Part of the Kingdom, have been often pointed out as *Leading Elections*, to inform the *People of* England *in* general, after what Model to choose their Representatives. In this Light I am to improve the Election *for this County*, and desire the whole *Body of Whigs* to learn from hence on what Kind of Terms the *Tories* compound with a *Whig*, what Lengths he must run, what Jobbs he must serve, what Schemes he must engage in, before they will put him in Nomination to be elected by their Weight, and to represent their Party.

If these are the *fairest Fruits* which have been produced from this *Coalition*, what may be expected from their further *Proceedings?* And should the *Whigs* be tamely governed b these *Apostates* of their Party, should they give their Votes for *Tories* recommended by *Patriot Whigs*, how unhappily will the Constitution be exposed to the Attempts of its *most inveterate Enemies*, who will not invade it with their *former Weapons*, nor fight at the Distance of *Preston* and *Dumblane*, but with *Votes* and *Resolutions* more destructive than *Fire and Sword*; they will make War upon our *happy Establishment*, within the Walls of the *House of Commons*, unless the *Whigs unite themselves* in Time, and prevent them from being returned to that Place.

An exact List of all such Vessels as we are informed came into, *and* sailed from, *any of our* Home-Ports, *from* Wednesday, *April the 23d, to* Tuesday, *April the 30th, both Days inclusive; designed for the Use of* Merchants, *and other Persons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board such Vessels.*

Deal, April 22. SIR John Norris and Admiral Steward *remain* in the Downs, with his Majesty's Ships Namure, Edinburgh, Princess Caroline, Princess Amelia, Grafton, Berwick, Orford, Hampton-Court, Buckingham, Royal Oak, Captain, Norfolk, Dreadnought, Snnderland, York, Pool Fireship, and Hawk Sloop; and this Morning came into the Downs, and joined the Fleet, his Majesty's Ships Torbay, Burford, and Fly Sloop, which last sailed to the Northward. *Came d wn* and *sailed thro'* the Barbadian, Jarrat, for Genoa. Wind N. E.

Gravesend,

Graveſend, April 22. *Arrived* the Juſtus Henricus, Bringman, and the Lady Jeſſina, Buſhman, from Bremen; the Princeſs Royal, Perryman, from Hamburgh; the Joſeph and Mary, Sutton, from Middleburgh; the Alice and Margaret, Clemſon, the John and Elizabeth, Manning, the Arthur and Sarah, Simpſon, the Invitation, Story, the Nightingale, Clarke, and the Sarah, Ketteridge, from Norway. The Mermaid, Crawford, the Charming Betty, Ball, and the Morant, Higgings, are *arrived* at Jamaica.

Falmouth, Apr. 20. Since my laſt *came in* the City of Rochel, Jance, and the Three Brothers, Pecock, both for the Baltick, from St. Ubes.

Liverpool, April 21. *Arrived* the Fame, Wilſon, from Virginia.

Cowes, April 22. Yeſterday *came in* the Charity, Hawkes, from Amſterdam for Santa Cruz.

Portſmouth, April 23. Since my laſt *came in* the Louiſa Sloop, Dornford, from London; and the Three Siſters, Peterſon, from Chriſtianſand; and *ſailed* the New Hampſhire, Hills for New-England. From Spithead *ſailed* his Majeſty's Sloop the Swift, Capt. Durell, on a Cruiſe; as did his Majeſty's Ship the Newcaſtle, Capt. Brand, for the Weſt-Indies; and came hither from the Downs his Majeſty's Ship the Argyle, Capt. Drake. Wind S. E.

Deal, Apr. 23. The two Admirals, with the Men of War mentioned in my laſt, ſtill *remain*. *Came down* and *ſailed* thro' the Princeſs of Brazil, Veale, for Genoa; and the Hallis, Maret, for Dieppe. Wind N. E.

Graveſend, Apr. 23. *Arrived* the Anna Catherina, Wendelbo, from North Bergen; the Mary, Linſcale, and the Robert and Heiter, King, from Norway.

Liverpool, April 21. *Arrived* the Fame, Robinſon, from Cape Fair in Carolina.

Falmouth, April 22. Yeſterday *came in* the Lethieullier, Sheppard, from Madraſs and Bengal, for London.

Deal Apr. 25. Sir John Norris and Admiral Stewart are ſtill in the Downs, with his Majeſty's Ships Namure, Edinburgh, Torbay, Burford, Princeſs Amelia, Princeſs Caroline, Grafton, Berwick, Orford, Hampton-Court, Buckingham, Royal-Oak, Captain, Norfolk, York, Dreadnought, Sunderland, Exeter and Argyle, with the Griffin and Pool Fireſhips. *Came down* and *remain* the Friendſhip, Compton, for South Carolina; and the Patty and Salley, Marſhal, for Barbadoes. Yeſterday *arrived* the Hallifax, Proctor, from Oporto. This Day *arriv'd* the Thames, Liſle, from Smyrna; the Priſcilla, Forde, from Alicant; the Charles, Rogers, from Leghorn; the William and Mary, Beeſley,

Beesley, and the Industrious Bees, Burford, from Lisbon. Wind S. W.

Gravesend, *Apr.* 25. *Arrived* the Mary Homans, from Malaga, and the Salvator, Dandeldson, from Norway.

Deal, *April* 26. Sir John Norris and Admiral Stewart, with the Ships of War by my last *remain*, and the Outward bound. *Arrived* the Hope, Reed, from Cerella; the India Merchant, Barlow, from Smyrna; the Happy Jennet, Green, from Genoa; the America, Croney, from Leghorn; the Joseph, Tillier, from Cadiz for Hamburgh; the William, Baker, from Carolina; the Success, Dalton, the London Wenlock, the Benjamin, Mogrige, the Happy Return, Metcalf, the Port Factor, Bennet, the Friendship, Tellers, the Mary, Gear, the Elizabeth and Mary, Waters, and the Betty and Mary, Southern, from Oporto; the Boulter, Lyon, from Lisbon; and the John, Lucy, from Madeira. The Crowley, Clarke, the Pretty Betley, Chapman, and the Milk River, Berkley, from London, are *arrived* at Madeira; and at Lisbon the Trant, Hinton, from Genoa; the Diana, Moyse, the Bromley, Smithurst, and the St. George, Roberts, from London. Wind S W.

Deal, *April* 25. *Remain* Sir John Norris and Admiral Stewart, with 20 Men of War and 2 Firesships, the Potuxen, Lucas, the Samuel, Dennis, for Maryland; the Betty, Pyke, for Virginia, the Patty and Salley, Marshal, for Barbadoes; the Diana, Hanow, for Genoa; the Friendship, Compton, for Carolina; the Sea Nymph, Sparks, for Shoreham; the Lovely Betty, Marks, for Lisbon; the Trial's Increase, Stafford, for the Streights; the Endeavour, Scott, for Bristol. *Arrived* the Mary, Addison, from Bilboa; the St. George, Jolly, and Albion, Tanner, from Leghorne, the London, Merchant, Thomas, the Burton, Paterson, from Lisbon; the Endeavour, Horsley, the Jemima, Dornford, the ——, Cooper, the Friendship, Ackers, the James and Mary, Diamond, from Oporto; the Charming Nancy, Nearnes, in 25 Days from Majorca. Wind S W.

Gravesend, *April* 27. *Arrived* the Pompey, Denn, from Leghorn; the Samuel, White, from Figuera; the Joseph and James, Dickenson, and the Lilley, Townshend, from Oporto.

Falmouth, *April* 25. Since my last, *came in* the St. Catharine, Roberts, from the Canaries; the Margaret, Orm, from Oporto; the William, Dick, from Bristol, all three for this Place. Yesterday the Expedition Packet, Cleis, in 14 Days from Lisbon.

Liverpool, *April* 26. The William, Montgomery, from Cadiz, is *arrived* at Kingsale.

Yarmouth, *April* 26. The 24th *came in* here the George and Mary, of Plymouth, Challiez, from Hamburgh.

For

Portsmouth, April 26. Since my last *came in* the Southampton, Boyd, from Venice, for Rotterdam. *Sailed* the Betty Galley, helps, for Hamburgh; and the Lime, Capt. Danzey, to impress Men for his Majesty's Service. Yesterday came to Spithead, the Swift Sloop, Capt. Durell, from a Cruise, where are remaining the Lancaster, Lenoy, Kent and Romney. Wind S. W.

Hull, April 26. *Arrived* the Dantzick Merchant, George Wright, from Memel.

Weymouth, April 27. The 25th Inst. came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the Barbadian Jarrat, for Genoa; and Yesterday, the Princess Amelia of this Port, in the Service of the Government, with impress Seamen on board.

Cowes, Apr. 27. On the 23th, *came in* the Unity, Sprigs, from St. Vallery, for Genoa; on the 26th, the Princess of Brazil, Veal, for the Streights.

Southampton, April 27. Arrived the Happy Return, Lake, from South Barbary.

Bristol, April 27. *Arrived* since my last, the Terra Nova; ——, from Leghorn; the Golden Eagle, Miller, from Gallipoli; the Britannia, Bond, and the Exeter, ——, from Oporto; and the Joanna, Nailor, from Malaga.

Deal, April 28. The Princess Caroline and Argyle Men of War *sailed* this Morning Westward; but the rest, with the Outward-bound per last, still *remain*. *Came down* the Elianor and Elizabeth, Sand, for Newfoundland; and the Katharine, Drayton, for Cadiz. Arrived the Cadiz Packet, Watson, from Cadiz, the Bosphorus, Richards, from Smyrna; the Expedition, Jarrat, from Venice; the Williamson, Antidale, from Virginia; the Neptune, Godlee, from Lisbon. Wind S. W. The Scipio, Major, from Mahone; the Samuel, Hannay, from Naples; the Revolution, Pringle, and the Henningham Castle, Jones, from Genoa, were *arrived* at Gibraltar; and the Swan, Ellis, from London, at Oporto.

Gravesend, April 27. Arrived the William and Thomas, Pitcot, from Guernsey; the Elizabeth and James, Waddis, the Success, Dalton, the Hallifax, Proctor, the Success, Lucy, the Port Factor, Bennet, the Betty and Mary, Southern, the London, Wenlock, the Benjamin, Moggridge, the London, Douglas, the Jemima, Dornford, all from Oporto; the Industrious Bee, Burford, Don Francisco, Salter, the Adventure, Williams, the Burton, Paddison, and Boulter, Lyon, all from Lisbon; the Charles, from Leghorn; the Priscilla, Ford, from Alicant, the Thames, Little, from Smyrna, the William, Baker from Carolina; the St. Peter, Foss, from Stettin; the Anne, Sympson, the Speedwell, Wolley, from Guernsey; the happy Jennet, Green, from Genoa

the William, Weſton, from Guernſey; Eagle, Hilliard, from Barcelona; the Neptune, Brown, from Dieppe; the Albion, Turner, from Zani, the Thomas, Addiſon, from Bilbao; the St. George, Jolly, from Cephalonia.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

IT is after all confidently reported, that the King is reſolved to take the Field this Campaign, and the very Day of his Departure, *viz.* the 15th of *May* is already named. He is to be accompanied by the Dukes of *Orleans* and *Bourbon*, and will ſoon be followed by all the reſt of the Princes of the Blood.

The *Achilles* and the *Glory*, two *French* Men of War, the former of 66, and the latter of 44 Guns, are ſailed from *Calais*, with ten Companies of *La Motte*'s Regiment, for *Dantzick*; and the 28th Inſtant, early in the Morning, three more Men of War, two of 60, and one of 50 Guns, appeared in the Offing; upon which the Aſſembly was immediately beat for *La Marche*'s Regiment, and, the Ships being come to an Anchor in the Road, in a few Hours the Troops began to embark. Another Regiment lies ready to be embark'd on the firſt Ships that come, and a third is hourly expected from St. *Omers*.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

OUR Letters from the *Hague* ſay, that Mr. *Finch* and Mr. *Walpole* were ſet out from thence to meet the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, who are ſafely arrived at *Rotterdam*. Their Highneſſes intend to land at that Place, and to proceed from thence in Coaches thro' *Delft*, *Voorburg*, and *Leyden*, to *Oeſt-geeſt*, where they are to take freſh Horſes, and then to paſs thro' *Haerlem* to *Amſterdam*. At *Amſterdam* they are to embark in Yachts on the *Zuyder-Zee*, to croſs over from thence to *Friſeland*.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

OUR *Spaniſh* Letters ſay, they are very buſy at *Barcellona*, in preparing for a new Expedition, which, it

is

is generally believed, is deſigned againſt the Kingdom of *Sicily*.

ROME *and* ITALY.

OUR Advices from *Italy* confirm what we ſaid in our laſt of the Submiſſion of all the Kingdom of *Naples* to *Don Carlos*, excepting the Caſtles of the Metropolis, and the Cities of *Capua* and *Gaeta*, which are inveſted; but they add, that his Royal Highneſs does not think fit to take up his Reſidence in the City of *Naples*, 'till the Caſtles are reduced to his Obedience.

The *Emperor's* Arms, in the *Neapolitan* Quarter of *Rome* are taken down, and the *Spaniſh* Arms placed in the Room of them.

All the *Modeneſe*, except the Capital, is in the Hands of the *French*. They have 2,000 Men in *Reggio*, 1,000 in *Carpi*, and 1,000 in *Correggio*, *&c.* But at *Modena*, they have been obliged to make a Halt.

GERMANY.

THO' our News during the whole Winter were full of the early Operations and great Exploits, which were to be atchieved on both Sides, in the Spring, we ſee no great Signs of them hitherto. The Marſhal Duke *de Berwick* has been long at the Head of the *French* Army, and Prince *Eugene* arrived in the *Imperial* Camp, the 27th Inſt. but nothing of Importance is begun on either Side. The *French* are big with Projects; but during the neceſſary Preparations for them, they are contented with beſieging the Caſtle of *Traerbach*. The Troops of the Empire are ſaid to be preparing to march from all Parts towards the *Rhine*; but we cannot forget, that one of the moſt glaring of the numerous *Imperial* Titles is *Semper Auguſtus*.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

NOtwithſtanding our former Advices of the Surrender of *Cracow* to the *Poles*, and the Defeat of the *Saxon* Garriſon, we are now aſſured that the *Poles* were repulſed with

with Loſs. It is however ſaid, that the *Poliſh* Army, under the Palatine of *Kiow*, is encreaſed to the Number of 50,000 Men.

Letters from *Copenhagen* inform us of the Arrival of ſix *French* Ships, with Troops on Board, in the *Sound*; but, as the *Ruſſian* Fleet is at Sea, it is believed they will hardly venture into the *Baltick* till they are joined by the *Breſt* Squadron.

Our Letters from *Dantzick* bring little more, than what we gave our Readers in our laſt. That City continues to be attack'd with great Vigour by the *Ruſſians*, who have now the Aſſiſtance of their Fleet, and to be as vigorouſly defended by the Beſieged. It is, however, obſervable, that the former have not yet attacked any of the principal Fortifications of the Place. The *French* News, and indeed, their dilatory Proceedings, would make us believe they are under no Apprehenſions for it. But, on the other Hand, our *Berlin* Letters, which, by the Way, is *Ruſſian* News, tell us, that the Magiſtrates have let King *Staniſlaus* know, by a Deputation, that if they do not receive ſome Succours before the firſt of *May*, they ſhould be obliged to take ſome Meaſures to prevent the entire Ruin of their City. In the mean time, we are aſſured, they have refuſed the laſt Offers made them by General *Munich*, with Scorn. Theſe Offers were to raiſe the Siege upon the following Terms: (1.) That they oblige King *Staniſlaus* and his Adherents to quit the City. (2.) That they ſend a Deputation to beg the *Czarina*'s Pardon for the Affront done to her Troops. (3.) To pay all the Charges ſhe has been at. (4.) To ſend a Deputation to acknowledge King *Auguſtus*.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

WE are aſſured by our Letters from *Conſtantinople*, that the *Ottoman* Port is reſolved ſtrictly to maintain a Peace with the *Chriſtian* Powers, and not to be concerned directly or indirectly in the preſent Feuds in *Europe*. The *Perſian* Affairs are hardly talked of.

DOMES-

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

LONDON, *May* 2.

YEſterday at Noon an Expreſs arrived at Richmond from Bath, with an Account that her Royal Higneſs the Princeſs Amelia was in good Health, and appeared on the Walks every Day; her Royal Highneſs having found great Benefit by the Waters; and that there was there a very ſplendid Appearance of the Nobility, and other Perſons of Diſtinction.

The ſame Day being the 1ſt Day of the Term the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor and Judges, went with the uſual State to Weſtminſter hall, when ſeveral Perſons that were bound over, appeared at the Court of King's Bench on their Recognizances, and were continued.

On Tueſday laſt at the Court of Aldermen held at Guild-hall, Mr. Iſaac Sprat was admitted an Attorney of the Sheriffs Court, London, in the Room of Mr. Theed, who has reſigned.

Yeſterday at the Cloſe of the Poll for Members of Parliament for this City it ſtood thus, viz.

For Humphry Parſons Eſq;	268
John Barber Eſq;	157
Sir John Barnard,	276
Micajah Perry Eſq;	208
Robert Godſcall Eſq;	182
Robert Willimott Eſq;	100

On Monday a Mandate was ſent down to Trinity College, Cambridge, for the Deprivation of the Reverend Dr. Bentley, Maſter of the ſaid College, purſuant to the Sentence of the Rt. Reverend the Lord Biſhop of Ely, Viſitor, as mentioned in our laſt.

On

On Tueſday one of the King's Weighers at the Cuſtom-houſe, leaning over the Rail at Freſh Wharf, the Rail breaking, he fell into the River and was drowned.

Yeſterday No. 101,467, was drawn a Prize of 500l.

We hear that on Monday Night laſt there was a general privy Search by Virtue of two Warrants under the Hands and Seals of thirteen of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Middleſex, and Liberty of Weſtminſter; divers diſorderly Perſons were taken out of ſeveral Night Houſes and Night Cellars, between the Hours of 11 and 2 in the Morning, who were carried the next Day before the Bench of Juſtices at the Veſtry of St Clements Danes, and 14 of them were committed to hard Labour to Tothill fields Bridewell.

On the 22d paſt was baptized John Mann, Son of Thomas Mann of Tinmouth Old-church, at which Ceremony the two Great Grandfathers and two Great Grandmothers were Godfathers and Godmothers, who all live in Tinmouth, and are in perfect Health.

London, May 3. Laſt Night the Poll for Members for this City ſtood as follows, *viz.*

Alderman Parſons	555
Alderman Barber	311
Alderman Barnard	577
Alderman Perry	463
Alderman Godſchall	361
Robert Willmot, Eſq;	273

Bartholomew Bridgman, Eſq; Nephew of Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart. one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, is appointed Captain of a Company in Col. Leno's Regiment of Foot on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment.

Hugh Arbuthnot, Eſq; Couſin of the Earl of Loudoun, was a few Days ſince appointed by his Majeſty, to be Captain of a Company in the Hon. Brigadier Biſſet's Regiment of Foot.

Laſt Week died at Haddington in Scotland, Capt. Cornelius Steuart, Brother of Sir James Steuart, a Scotch Baronet, who was formerly Captain of a Troop of Light Horſe.

Yeſterday died in Portugal Row, near Lincoln's-Inn Fields, of the Small-Pox, Miſs Towers only Daughter of —— Towers, Eſq. Attorney of Lincoln's-Inn.

On Tueſday died, at his Houſe at Shipperton in Middleſex, Capt. Robert Boyle, a Gentleman of very conſiderable Fortune,

in

in Commiſſion of the Peace for the ſaid County, and a Relation of the Earl of Orrery.

The ſame Day the Lords of the Admiralty appointed Mr. Janeway to be Fourth Lieutenant of the Monmouth, and Mr. Bradſtone to be third Lieutenant of the Warwick; and Yeſterday they were ſworn, and received their Commiſſions.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Stair has obtained Leave to ſerve as a Volunteer in the Imperial Army, commanded by Prince Eugene of Savoy.

On Wedneſday M. Duncan, arrived here from Holland, and waited on their Majeſties at Richmond, with ſome Diſpatches from the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, they being both in perfect Health.

We hear that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to preſent his fine Set of Dun Horſes to the Prince and Princeſs of Orange.

On Monday next two Months Wages in ſix, due to the Companies belonging to his Majeſty's Ships the Fox and Cruizer Sloops will be paid, at the Pay-Office in Broad-ſtreet.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	187	Buried	Males	245
	Females	154		Females	253
	In all	341		In all	493

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 35.

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

AMSTERDAM.

MEMOIRES de *Frederic Henri*, Prince d' *Orange*; qui continnent ſes Expeditions Militaires depuis 1621 juſqu'à l' année 1646 Enrichis du Portrait du Prince, et de Figures repreſentant ſes Actions les plus memorables, deſſinées et gravées par *Barnard Picart.*

That is,

Memoirs of Federick Henry, *Prince of* Orange; *Containing his Military Expeditions from the Year* 1621 *to* 1646. *Embelliſhed with the Picture of this Prince, and Cuts repreſenting the moſt Memorable of his Actions, drawn and engraven by* Barnard Picart; *in 4to.*

As the Extracts we gave in two late Bees *from the* Anecdotes *of one the greateſt Princes of his Times, have been favorably received; We believe an Extract or two from the Memoirs of another great Prince, which are lately come to our Hands, and of which we made Mention in a former* Bee, *will be as acceptable.*

However prejudiced the Publick may be againſt Prefaces, that which preceeds this Work will always be an Exception. It is not only neceſſary, but well writ, which makes the reading of it uſeful and agreeable; it is interſperſed with ſeveral Hiſtorical Paſſages, which render it extremely curious. Thoſe who have a Taſte of good Writing muſt form this Judgment of it, tho' they ſhould only conſider this Piece by it ſelf, abſtracted from the Work: A Note, at the Bottom of the firſt Page informs us, that *the Author of this Preface is* Monſieur de Beauſobre, the elder, *to whom the Manuſcript of theſe Memoirs has been entruſted, to peruſe it, to correct the Errors of the Copier, if any ſuch ſhou'd be, and to have the Care of the Publication.*

The Manuſcript it ſelf was found in the Cabinet of the late Princeſs of *Anhalt-Deſſau*, Princeſs of *Orange*, and third Daughter of *Frederick Henry*. This Princeſs, who *held the Memory as well of her Father, as her Mother* (a *Counteſs* of *Solms*) *in the higheſt Veneration, was very careful in collecting all the Remains ſhe was able of theſe two illuſtrious Perſons. She poſſeſſed a great Number of Original Letters*, from which, without Doubt, many Anecdotes of thoſe Times, as well with Regard to Domeſtick as Publick Affairs, might have been gathered. But the extraordinary Value the Princeſs ſet upon this Treaſure, has deprived the Publick of it, beyond all Hopes of Recovery. *She ordered theſe Letters to be buried with her, in her Coffin*: And, in Obedience to her Will, *they ſerved as a Pillow to reſt her Head upon.* With Reſpect to theſe *Memoirs*, the Princeſs left them, at her Death, to her Son, the Prince of *Anhault Deſſau*, who *determined to publiſh them*, and thereby to preſerve them from a *Thouſand Accidents*, which *might have deſtroyed the Manuſcript, the only one in Being, and thereby have deprived the Publick of ſo important a Piece.*

We have juſt intimated, that this Manuſcript, which was found in the Cabinet of the late Princeſs of *Anhalt*, was the only one in Being; and we ought to add that it, in Fact, was ſo: For, after a very narrow Enquiry, whether

ther any other Copy were to be found, in any of the Libraries of ſuch Perſons, as are known to be curious in theſe Sorts of Collections in the *United Provinces*, none have been found. But then the Queſtion naturally ariſes, who was the Author of theſe *Memoirs!* Whether they were Written by *Frederick Henry* himſelf, or by ſome Officer of his Army? "The Prince, *ſays Monſieur de* "*Beauſobre*, was very capable of writing them. Every "one knows that he was a Gentleman of Learning, that "he retired every Day, for ſome Hours, into his Cloſet "to ſtudy, and that he generally carried a ſmall Edition "of *Caſar's Commentaries*, in *Latin*, in his Pocket. It is "therefore very poſſible, that having choſen *Julius Cæ-* "*ſar* for his Pattern in the Art of War, and being con- "ſcious to himſelf of having faithfully copied after this "great Original, he might, likewiſe follow his Example "in being the Hiſtorian of his own Actions: This was, "(*continues the Author of the Preface*) my Opinion, at "firſt View of theſe *Memoirs*; but upon more mature "Reflection, I am inclined to believe, he employed the "Pen of one of his Officers to put them in the Form we "now ſee them. This Officer compiled them from Ma- "terials and Inſtructions given him by the Prince, and "the Prince reviſed and corrected them, as is viſible by "a great Number of Amendments, which can have been "from no other Hand but his own."

After having given ſome Inſtances of theſe Amendments, which prove, beyond all Contradiction, that the Prince *reviſed* and *corrected* theſe *Memoirs*, the Editor concludes that the Prince did not *write* them himſelf. "This (adds "he) is likewiſe *evident* from ſeveral Paſſages, where the "Hiſtorian diſtinguiſhes *himſelf* from the *Prince*: For In- "ſtance, after having given an Account of the taking of "*Orſoy*, and the Army's ſeparating, he adds; *for our* "*Part, we arrived*, in four Days, at *Nimwegen*, where "the Prince cauſed the Soldiers to embark: *He for his* "*Part, arrived at the Hague.* The Hiſtorian was not "therefore the Prince, but ſome Officer of his Army; "it is believed, he was a *French-man*, becauſe he wrote "in *French*, and there were at that Time, a great many "Officers of that Nation, in the Service of the *States*. "This, at leaſt is certain, that he was an Officer of Diſ- "tinction who was in the Prince's Favour, and, like his "General, a Man of Learning. His Stile ſhews he was "well acquainted with the *Latin* Hiſtorians, whoſe Man-

" ner of Narriation he imitates. He muſt, likewiſe have " been long in *Holland*; becauſe he familiarizes many " *Dutch* Terms, and uſes them as if they were common- " ly known.

Monſieur de Beauſobre continues to give us ſo juſt an Idea of theſe *Memoirs*, and of the Contents of them, that we think we cannot give our Readers a better Extract of them, than by tranſlating this Part of his Preface.

" Our *Memoirs* (ſays he) begin in the Year 1621 after " the Expiration of the Truce with the *Spaniards*. *Fre-* " *derick Henry* was then General of Horſe, under Prince " *Morrice*, his Brother, who had taken the Charge of his " Education from the twelfth Year of his Age. Prince " *Morrice* dying, in the Month of *April* 1625, *Frederick* " *Henry* ſucceeded him in all his Employs, and com- " manded the Armies of the *States General*, to the Day " of his Death, which was the 14th of *March*, 1647. " Our *Memoirs* however, reach no farther than the Con- " cluſion of the Campaign, in 1645 ſince that nothing was " added, but a Period or two, about the Month of *May*, " of the enſuing Year, in which Mention is made, that " the Ambaſſadors of the *States* were arrived at *Munſter*, " where they had received all the Honours, which could " be ſhewn to the Miniſters of Sovereign Princes. After " which, our Hiſtorian ſays, *They are now there, and are* " *treating with the* Spaniards *concerning a Truce: We* " *ſhall ſoon ſee what will be concluded at this Treaty.* By " this we ſee our Manuſcript was finiſhed in the firſt " Months of the Year 1646, about a Year before the " Death of *Frederick Henry*; which likewiſe ſerves as a " Confirmation, that he reviſed and corrected them, and " that they were compiled from Materials given by him, " and written by his Order.

" Theſe Memoirs contain no Anecdotes, no Secrets of " State. This Prince confines himſelf to a Relation of " his own military Expeditions, without concerning him- " ſelf with Affairs of State, or, if he does now and then " hint at them, it is with an extream Circumſpection. " An Inſtance or two will give the Reader an Idea of his " Caution.

" The extraordinary Succeſs of the Campaign of 1632, " having ſpread a Terror throughout the whole *Spaniſh* " *Netherlands*, the *Infanta Iſabella*, who was then Gover-

" neſs

" neſs of them, and the *States* aſſembled at *Bruſſels*, ſent " to the Prince of *Orange*, to make Propoſals of Peace. " The Prince thought *Maeſtricht* was a proper Place for " this Negociation. His Reaſon for preferring this Place " before any other was, not to give Time to the *Spani-* " *ards*, to recover from the Conſternation they were in, " and the Treaty being ſet on Foot, in the very Sight of " a victorious Army, might have been concluded in a " very ſhort Time, and to the Advantage of the *States*. " As reaſonable as theſe Sentiments were, they were not " followed. But it was thought fit to refer the Negocia- " tion to the *Hague*. Our Hiſtorian had given the fol- " lowing Reaſon for it. *It was* (ſaid he) *for the private* " *Conſideration of certain Perſons, who deſire to have the* " *Management of this Treaty.* This was very moderate. " Nobody was *named.* Nevertheleſs the Prince thought " fit to efface theſe Words, in Reſpect, without doubt, " to ſome Members of the *States*.

" He is as cautious, when ſpeaking of his Son's Mar- " riage with *Mary Stuart*, Daughter of *Charles* I. King " of *England*, he ſays this Marriage was concluded, *in* " *Spite of the Oppoſition and Intrigues of ſome, who, of* " *all others, ought not to have acted in that Manner.* Our " Hiſtorian had ſaid ſomething more, and perhaps given " an Hint at the Perſons, and their Motives; but the " Prince took ſuch Care to blot out this Paſſage, that it is " impoſſible to find any Meaning in it. Such a Precau- " tion in Memoirs, which he left only for the Uſe of his " own Family, is an evident Proof of the Prudence and " Moderation of this great Prince.

" No one, I believe, *(continues our Editor)* will queſtion " the Advantage theſe *Memoirs* will be of to the Publick, " to illuſtrate and rectify the Hiſtory of the Wars between " the *Spaniards* and the United Provinces, during the " Space of 25 Years. None but Commanders in Chief are " capable of giving accurate Relations of Events under their " Conduct. All who are beneath them have but confuſed " Ideas of them. They know nothing of the real Cauſes of " Things, and have no other Rule to judge of their Enter- " prizes, but by the Succeſs which attends them. They ap- " prove, or diſapprove of them with the ſame Inconſider- " ateneſs, even where Partiality is out of the Queſtion.

" This

" This it is, which makes all Narratives, written by Ge-
" nerals themſelves, eſpecially where they have been done
" without any Deſign of their being made Publick, or
" Thoughts of advancing their own Honour and Glory, ſo
" eagerly ſought after. When I have gone about to com-
" pare (purſues our Editor) the Relations of one of the beſt
" Hiſtorians of the *United Provinces*, with thoſe of our *Me-*
" *moirs*, I have found a great Number of Errors, which I
" do not impute to the Hiſtorian, but to his Authors.

Two or three remarkable Inſtances, which *Monſieur de Beauſobre* gives, very plainly evince the Uſefulneſs of theſe *Memoirs* to rectify *Facts* related by other Hiſtorians, and the raſh Judgments which they have ſometimes formed with Regard to *Frederick Henry*, and his Conduct upon ſeveral Occaſions.

Our Editor next proceeds to make ſome Obſervations on ſeveral Paſſages of this Work, which we may poſſibly make the Subject of another Extract; and add the Account the Author of theſe *Memoirs* gives of the Marriage of *William*, Prince of *Orange*, the Son of *Frederick Henry*, to *Mary*, Daughter to our King *Charles* I.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

Taſte and *Beauty*. An Epiſtle to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Cheſterfield*.

PARDON th' officious Muſe, my Lord, whoſe Strain
Firſt welcomes you to Britain's *Shore again!*
In Britain's *Name ſhe ſtrikes the vocal Strings,*
And a whole Nation *dictates what ſhe ſings;*
No venom'd Flatt'ry need corrupt her Lays,
The higheſt Glory is our Country's Praiſe.

Many deſerve, but few acquire Renown;
For Envy keeps the riſing Trophy down:
But Honour ſhines with all her Rays on you,
And Envy pleas'd *confeſſes* all *your Due.*

A while

A while we ſpar'd you to a Foreign Coaſt,
A when we moſt admir'd, lamented moſt ;
We ſpar'd you to adorn *the* Britiſh *Name,*
And, with your own, *increaſe your Country's Fame ;*
Contending Pow'rs in laſting League to bind,
And toil, for Years, to reconcile Mankind.
But, when yout wiſh'd Return was long delay'd,
And thwarting Int'reſts new Confuſion made,
Our former Pride became our preſent Pain,
And Britain *for her Fav'rite pin'd again.*
At laſt you link'd the many-jointed Band,
And the Work *owns the mighty* Workman's *Hand ;*
Fair Union *ſmiles, the* Olive *blooms anew,*
And the firſt Wreath *the* Muſe *preſents to you.*

O deign, great Judge of Taſte ! *once more to ſmile*
On dying Verſe, *and bleſs the* Muſe's *Toil ;*
No leſs a Genius can ſupport her Cauſe,
No leſs Example guide her to Applauſe :
Her Pride is but to learn where you excel,
And tamely *copy what you paint ſo well.*
——So ſhould ſome Student *his raw Genius try,*
In Guido's *Style, and under* Guido's *Eye,*
The trembling Sketch would baffle the Deſign,
And the weak Colours prove as faint as mine ;
My Fear, and my Succeſs with his agree ;
What Guido *is to him, are You to me.*

Taſte is a Mark ſo ſmall, no common Sight
Can guide th' uncertain Arrow to the White ;
Like Wit, and Humour, 'tis a ſubtle Theme,
An unknown Subſtance, but familiar Name :
All talk as if the Standard were their own,
And each enjoy'd the ſacred Teſt alone ;
But none eſſay the Bullion in the Mine,
Or ſhew the Royal Impreſs on their Coin ;
As well an Infant's Hand *might ſtrive to raiſe*
The Rocky-Land-Marks of Herculean *Days ;*
Such as, in Homer, *Giant* Ajax *throws ;*
ſuch as would ſprain a Dozen modern Beaux.

Taſte to the Mind is like the Mode in Dreſs,
What all admire, and covet to poſſeſs ;
But, oft deceiv'd in both, the publick Voice
Mocks its own Fondneſs by an idiot Choice ,

In

In vain Opinion ſooths our little Pride,
In vain light Fancy roams a random Guide;
Opinion alters, Fancy knows no Bound,
Error begins, and Folly ends the Round:
The Want of Beauty Want of Taſte betrays,
And Elegance *alone can merit Praiſe.*
True Taſte's the Reliſh which the Mind receives
From Harmony, the Joy which Beauty gives!
'Tis born of Genius, but 'tis nurs'd by Art,
The Head's the Fountain, tho' it reach the Heart;
If Genius forms the Image in the Mind,
'Tis Taſte corrects what Genius has deſign'd:
Nature's the Body, Genius is the Soul,
But Taſte unites them both, and reconciles the Whole:
As from the Stars, that gem the Brow of Night,
Deſcends one common Stream of blended Light,
So Taſte muſt flow from Wiſdom's Rays divine,
And in one gen'ral Conſtellation ſhine.

Wiſdom, like Day-light, journey'd from the Eaſt,
And Agypt *firſt beneath her Dawn was bleſt;*
Here the firſt Sculptors form'd the mimick Stone,
And Building *roſe by Precepts of their own;*
Hence Thebes, *with all her hundred Gates, became*
The Seat of Beauty, and the Boaſt of Fame:
Hence the huge Pyramids *ſuperbly riſe*
To load the Earth, and almoſt prop the Skies:
Fram'd to endure rude Time's deſtructive Rage,
The World's juſt Wonder down thro ev'ry Age!
At the ſtrong Baſe the envious Dæmon *ſtands,*
And ſhakes the Weight with unavailing Hands;
Secure the fearleſs Monuments remain,
Alone exempted from his Tyrant-Reign.

Greece *form'd her Taſte in* Egypt's *elder Schools,*
But into Science wrought their vagrant Rules;
Hence Art was taught, to have an End in View,
Grace to adorn, and Method to perſue;
From right *and* fit *the curious Maſter plan'd,*
And Grace and Beauty roſe beneath his Hand;
Hence the plain Dorique *was the Villa's Pride,*
And Rock-Work *Temples deck'd the Ocean's Side;*
The grave Ionick *tow'r'd in King's Abodes,*
And proud Corinthian *ſhrin'd the immortal Gods.*

To

To Greece *th'* Epheſian *Temple owes its Fame,*
And Grecian *Artiſts rear'd the matchleſs Frame;*
So bold, ſo beauteous was the vaſt Deſign,
So grand without, ſo elegant within,
That Greece *itſelf the finiſh'd Wonder prais'd,*
And Envy burn'd what Art divine had rais'd.

From Greece *to* Rome *the Muſes took their Flight,*
And the rough Vet'ran learn'd to be polite;
The Trump of War by Fits forgot to roar,
And Science ſmil'd where Slaughter rag'd before;
The Quarry's Womb is ſcoop'd of all its Load
To ſtretch, from Realm to Realm, th' eternal Road.
The labour'd Aquæduct *from far conveys*
The borrow'd Floods, and Winds thro' many a Maze;
Of empty'd Urns the River-Gods complain,
And Neptune *asks their Tribute-Waves in vain;*
Th' Ethereal Pow'rs, with Pleaſure, from the Skies,
Behold their own majeſtic Domes ariſe;
Th' aſpiring Capitol's diſtinguiſh'd Pile
Like Jove's *own Tow'rs adorns the ſacred Hill.*
The ample Circus *ſpreads its ſpacious Plain,*
For War a Field! for Ships a floating Main!
The pompous Theatre's *amazing Bound*
Incloſes Nations in its mighty Round;
Row above Row the even Ranks appear,
And Arches groan beneath the Load they bear:
The Mountain Obelisk's *ſtupendous Weight*
An huge Coloſſus *riſes rude and great!*
The Heroe's Column *props the Heroe's Fame,*
And Roman *Triumphs hail the* Roman *Name.*

Thrice happy Realms! where Genius held Command,
And ſtretch'd a regal Sceptre o'er the Land;
Where Taſte and Science only were the Mode,
And publick Spirit plan'd the publick Good;
Where all, with equal Zeal, aſpir'd to join
In ev'ry noble and auguſt Deſign;
Their Country's Fame was their peculiar Pride,
The wild Barbarians *ſhar'd in all beſide.*

Now, where is now this gen'rous Ardour fled?
Are Taſte and Science number'd with the Dead?
No more the Angel-Twins maintain their Sway,
No more the Realms their heav'nly Voice obey:
But Ignorance attends to Folly's Tale,
And Rudeneſs, Sloth, and Luxury prevail.
——Amid ſome Moſs-grown Temple's ſad Remains,
Forlorn Antiquity *deſerted reigns*
The God of Ruins! venerably gray,
In faded Majeſty, and proud Decay:
Peace, Melancholly, Silence wait around,
And Heav'n-bred Horror guards the Holy Ground;
Like awful Statues of the Gods they ſtand,
A muſing, penſive, ſolitary Band!
Time views the Groupe with a reſpectful Eye,
Loth to deſtroy, and gently paſſes by,
Employs whole Ages to conſume his Prey,
Nor rudely drives its guardian Pow'rs away.

Genius of Beauty! Art's unerring Guide!
The Soul of Science! and the Muſe's Pride!
Bear my ambitious Soul thro' ev'ry Clime,
Where Structure *groans beneath the Hand of Time!*
Give me to wander round each ſacred Fane,
And learn the Graces wrought by Thee in vain!
Point me the Spot where Wonder *ſhould behold,*
In its beſt Light, what Judgment *fram'd of old!*
Penſively propt on ſome dead Heroe's Urn,
At once I ſhall admire, and praiſe, and mourn;
Explain the ſimple Sketch, the mere Deſign,
And all the Charms of Figure, Line by Line;
How Circles, Squares, and Angles beſt agree,
When tun'd to Muſick's Laws, and rang'd by Thee!
Tell where the Contraſte ſpeaks a Maſter-Hand,
That tam'd the jarring Forms to full Command,
And, from diſcordant Lines, could raiſe, at Will,
One beauteous Whole, a Monument of Skill!

Now bid the many-arched Vault aſcend,
And far the long-retreating Iſle extend!

Let the grand Portal throw the Proſpect wide,
And juſt Perſpective ſtretch from Side to Side!
'Tis thine to catch the pleas'd Spectator's Eye,
Deceive with diſtant Views, and charm with nigh;
Make the Sight ach, that down the Viſta ſtrays,
Or chique the Glance, and thwart the broken Rays;
Bid the broad Lights from Space to Space deſcend,
And anſw'ring Shades the ſoft Gradation end.
——Thee, Goddeſs! Thee both Light and Shade obey,
Well pleas'd to follow where thou lead'ſt the Way,
Hence Objects court the View, and hence decline,
And Painting copies all her Charms from thine.

Celeſtial Eſſence! teach the proper Place
For ſculptur'd Pomp, and ornamental Grace!
Where Grandeur elegantly makes its Claim,
And Coſt but adds new Beauty to the Frame:
Where Trophies flouriſh in the nobleſt Style,
And the proud Statue crowns the Builder's Toil.
In Decoration Fancy claims a Part,
As more akin to Genius, than to Art;
But Fancy's tow'ring Wing, in all its Pride,
Muſt ſtoop to Thee, for thou art Fancy's Guide.
In Thee Perfection lives, and reigns alone,
And all the Graces are reduced to one.
——Take me, bright Goddeſs! take me to thy Arms,
Diſplay thy Sweets, and open all thy Charms!
Thee, thro' the Vaſt of Nature, I perſue,
And keep thy lov'd Idea ſtill in View;
From Matter's rudeſt Form, the rough Rock's Brow,
To the green Vale that Flora paints below;
From the black Storm, when Winter rides the Air,
To the ſtill Calm, when Summer glads the Year;
From the rich Waſte of Autumn's fruitful Reign.
To Spring's Return, when Nature wakes again.
In Earth's dark Womb thy Footſtep I adore,
Kindling the Gem, and rip'ning Golden Oar;
To the blue Vault of Heav'n I wond'ring riſe,
And trace thy Glories thro' th' unbounded Skies:
The vegetable Birth, the firſt Eſſay
Of paſſive Life, with Rapture I ſurvey;
From Plants and Flow'rs alike thy Hand appears
To Jove's own Tree, that lives three hundred Years.

Thro'